KNORRE, A.G.

Conference on the development and intensification of research in morphology. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 34 no.6:127-129 N-D '57.
(MORPHOLOGY) (MIRA 11:3)

KNORRE, A.G. (Leningrad)

Fourty years of Soviet embryology. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr.
35 no.2:3-16 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:5)
(EMBRYOLOGY, history
in Russia (Rus))

KNORRE, Aleksey Georgiyevich

[Short study on human embryology including elements of general, comparative, and experimental embryology] Kratkii ocherk embriologii cheloveka; s elementami obshchei, sravnitel'noi i eksperimental'noi embriologii. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 221 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(EMBRYOLOGY)

KNORRE, A.G.

Interrelation of mitosis and amitosis in the individual and historical development of organisms. TSitologiia 1 no.5:494-509 S-O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1.Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KARYOKINESIS) (AMITOSIS)

FEL'DMAN, N.G. (Astrakhan', ul. Shaumyana, d. 41, kv. 2); KNORRE, A.G.

"Morphology of the olfactory organ" by IA.A. Vinnikov, L.K. TITOVA. Reviewed by N.G. Feld'man, A.G. Knorre. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 36 no.1:106-108 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Adres Knorre: Leningrad, 100, Litovskaya ul., d. 2 Pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(NOSE) (VINNIKOV, IA.A.) (TITOVA, L.K.)

KNORRE, A.G.; SUVOROVA, L.V.

Principal stages in the differentiation of a neuron; Survey of data and problems of investigations. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 37 no.7:3-18 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Litovskaya ul., d.2, kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NEURONS, anatomy & histology)

KNORRE, A.G.

"Textbook of human embryology" [in German] by H.Boenig. Reviewed by A.G.Knorre. Arkh.anat.gist. i embr. 37 no.7:119-122 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (BOENIG, H.)

KNORRE, A.G., prof., red.; CHUDAKOV, V.G., prof., red.; SHILOVA, A.V., prof., red.; MARTSINKEVICH, L.D., dotsent, red.; LIVSHITS, D.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of comparative experimental and age-related morphology of internal tissues] Voprosy sravnitel'noi eksperimental'noi i vozrastnoi morfologii tkanei vnutrennei sredy. Leningrad, 1960. 209 p. (Its Trudy) (MIRA 14:10)
1. Leningrad. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(TISSUES) (DANINI, EVGENII SIL'VIEVICH, 1894-1954)

SUVOROVA, L.V.; KNORRE, A.G.

Sources of the development of intramural vegetative ganglia in vertebrate embryogenesis. Arkh. anat. gist.i embr. 38 no.1:105-116 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof.A.G.Knorre) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Litovskaya ul., 2. Pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

KNORRE, A.G.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.S.

Meeting for reports and elections of the Leningrad Society of Anatomists, Histologists and Embryologists, May 27, 1959. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 38 no.3:113-115 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(LENINGRAD—ANATOMICAL SOCIETIES)

KNYAZEVA, R.A.; KNORRE, A.G.

"Blastogenesis in man" by Karel Mazanec. Reviewed by R.A.Kniazeva, A.G.Knorre. Arkh.anat.gist.i embr. 38 no.3:116-117 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (MAZANEC, KAREL)

KNORRE, A.G.

History of the development of the vertebrate nervous system" by E.K. Sepp. Reviewed by A.G. Knorre. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 39 no. 12:109-114 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—VERTEBRATES) (SEPP, E.K.)

KNORRE, A.G. (Leningrad); MIKHAYLOV, V.P. (Leningrad)

Principle of methorisis of V.M. Shimkevich and its significance for histology. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no. 1:3-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Leningrad, Litovskaya, 2. Pediatricheskiy institut, Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (for Knorre). 3. Leningrad, P-22, Kirovskiy pr., 69/71, Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy gistologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Mikhaylov).

(HISTOLOGY) (EMBRYOLOGY)

DOLGO-SABUROV, Boris Alekseyevich; KNORRE, A.G., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the functional anatomy of blood vessels; study of collateral blood circulation] Ocherki funktsional'noi anatomii krovenosnykh sosudov; k ucheniiu o kollateral'nom krovoobrashchenii. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr.otd-nie, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(BLOOD VESSELS)

KNORRE, A.G.

Nikolai Grigor'evich Khlopin and his scientific legacy, TSitologiia 3 no.6:629-643 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(KHLOPIN, NIKOLAI GRIGOR'EVICH, 1897-1961)
(HISTOLOGY)

KNORRE, A.G.; SUVOROVA, L.V.

Sources of the development of the neurons of the sympathetic ganglia of the marginal trunk in the embryogenesis of vertebrates. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.5:93-104 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.G.Knorre) Leningradskogo meditsinskogo pediatricheskogo instituta. Adres avtorov: Leningrad, Litovskaya ul., 2. Pediatricheskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, SYMPATHETIC) (EMBRYOLOGY—VERTEBRATES)

KNORRE, A.G. (Leningrad)

"Textbook of comparative histology" by Warren Andrew. Reviewed by A.G. Knorre. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 41 no.8:106-117 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Adres avtora: Leningrad, K-100, Litovskaya ul., 2, Kafedra gistologii i embriologii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HISTOLOGY)
(ANDREW, WARREN)

EMANUEL', N.M.; KNORRE, A.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: GAGARINA, A.B.; SKIBIDA, I.P.; ALAVERDOV, Ya.G., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Course in chemical kinetics; homogeneous reactions]Kurs khimicheskoi kinetiki; gomogennye reaktsii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola," 1962. 413 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Chemical reaction, Rate of)

IONTOV, A.S.; KNORRE, A.G.; LEVIN, G.Z.; PILYAYEVA, V.I.

Lev IAkovlevich Pines and his contribution to neuromorphology.
Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.psikhonevr.inst. 28:11-44 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(PINES, LEV IAKOVLEVICH, 1895-1951) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KNORRE, A.G.

Histogenetic recapitulations in the development of the nervous system. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.psikhonevr.inst. 28:235-243 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (EMBRYOLOGY) (EVOLUTION)

KNORRE, Aleksey Georgiyevich; LEV, Ioaif Davidovich; DYSKIN, Ye.A., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Vegetative nervous system; a morphological study] Vegetativnaia nervnaia sistema; morfologicheskii ocherk. Leningrad, Medgiz. 1963. 86 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, AUTONOMIC)

KNORRE, A.G.; LEV, I.D.

"Structure of the peripheral nervous system in human embryogenesis" by D.M. Golub. Reviewed by A.G. Knoppe, I.D. Lev. Arkh. anat.,gist.i embr. 44 no.1:119-121 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii, Leningrad, K-100, Litovskaya ul, 2 (for Knorre). 2. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya imeni S.M. Kirova, kafedra normal'noy anatomii, Leningrad, ul. Lebedeva, 37a (for Lev).

(EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (NERVES, PERIPHERAL)
(GOLUB, D.M.)

KNORRE, A.G.; LEV, I.D. (Leningrad, Fontanka, 101, kvartira 12)

Basic controversial questions in the morphology of the vegetative nervous system. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 45 no.9:84-102 S'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Adres Knorre: Leningrad, Litovskaya ul., 2, Gosudarstvennyy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

KNORRE, A.G.

Review of Alexis L. Romanoff's book "The avian embryo". Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45 no. 10:97-100 0 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Adres avtora: Leningra., Litovskaya ulitsa 2, Gosudarstvennyy pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

KNORRE, A.G.

"Cytology and evolution" by E.N. Willmer. Reviewed by A.G. Knorre.
Usp.sovr.biol. 55 no.1:134-141 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(CYTOLOGY) (EVOLUTION) (WILLMER, E.N.)

MANINA, Antonina Alekseyevna; KNORRE, A.G., red.

[Radiation lesions and the regenerative processes in the central nervous system of mammals in ontogenesis] Luchevye porazheniia i vosstanovitel'nye protsessy v tsentral'noi nervnoi sisteme mlekopitaiushchikh v ontogeneze. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 226 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KNORRE, A.G.

Anthropological aspects of cytology, histology and embryology. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 36 no.3:7-18 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.G. Knorre) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Adres avtora: Leningrad, ul. Litovskaya 2. Pediatricheskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

KNORRE, A.G. (Leningrad)

Problem of organic integrity and its morphological aspects. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 46 no.1:6-28 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Adres avtora: Leningrad, Litovskaya ul. 2, Pediatricheskiy institut, kafedra gistologii i embriologii.

KNORRE, A.G.

Grigorii Vol'fovich IAsvoin (1884-1950); on his 80th birthday. Arkh.anat., gist. i embr. 46 no.4:104-111 Ap '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra gistologii i embriologii (zav. - prof. A.G.Knorre) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KNORRE, A.K., inzh.

"The gas pipeline of Canada" by A.K.Kortunov and others. Reviewed by A.K.Knorre. Stroi. truboprov. 5 no.4:31-32 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Canada--Gas, Natural--Pipelines)
(Kortunov, A.K.)

MEDVEDEV, A.M.; PLATONOV, A.I.; FILATOV, P.A.; GVOZDEV, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; [illegible], A.K., general-mayor inzh.-tekhn.sluzhby, otv.red.; KASHI[illegible], I.A., tekhn.red.

[Reconstruction of industrial buildings; examples from practice] Vosstanovlenie promyshlennykh zdanii; primery iz praktiki. Moskva, Dorizdat Gushosdora NKVD SSSR, 1945. 75 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Industrial buildings--Maintenance and repair)

KNORRE, B.V.

KNORRE, B.V.

Technological process and mechanization of unit iron castings at the Kolomna plant of heavy machine tool building. Lit.proizv. no.9:4-11 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Kolomna--Machine tool industry)
(Iron founding)

MAKURIN, P.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.L., inzh., retsenzent; ZIGEL',
L.A., inzh., red.; KNORRE, B.V., inzh., red.; KOKIN, B.S.,
inzh., red.

[Safety techniques in foundries] Tekhnika bezopasnosti v
liteinykh tsekhakh; spravochnik. Moskva, Mashinostroenie,
1965. 307 p. (MIRA 18:9)

VOLYNSKIY, A.Ya.; KNORRE, B.V., inzh., retsenzent; MARKIZ, Yu.L., inzh., red.

[Design of cast iron parts and their suitability for founding] Konstruirovanie chugunnykh detalei i ikh liteinaia tekhnologichnost'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 210 p. (MIRA 17:6)

KHORRN, B.V., inzh.

[redacted]

Mechanizing heavy-weight operations in foundries. Bezop.truda v prom.
2 no.9:26-27 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Glavnyy metallurg Kolomenskogo zavoda tyazhelogo stankostroyeniya.
(Foundries)

KNORRE B.V.; NYKHLETSKIY, I.Z.; CHETVERUKHIN, S.I.

Iron founding in specialized foundries. Lit. proizv. no.11:20-26 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Iron founding)

KNORRE, B.V.; PETROV, A.D.

Typical centralized enterprise for the production and processing of molding materials. Lit. proizv. no.1:2-4 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Sand, Foundry)

KNORRE, D. G.

"Chemical Development of the Hydrogen Bond in Hydrogen Peroxides of Aliphatic Acyls." Sub 15 Jun 51, Inst of Chemical Physics, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

USSR/Chemistry - Peroxides, Combustion - Mar 52

"Nature of Chemical Effect of Hydrogen Bond in Hydroperoxides of Aliphatic Acyls," D. G. Knorre, N. M. Emanuel', Inst of Chem Phys, Moscow, Acad Sci USSR

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 3, pp 425-437

Temp of low-temp ignition of mixts of aldehyde, O_2, and corresponding acyl hydroperoxide (I: intermediate product) does not depend on content of active I in mixt. There is a crit cooling period of definite length (T) during which enough active I is formed to bring about ignition at a low temp. Authors formulated kinetic eqs permitting them to det on basis

213T35

of dependence of T on total content of I the sum of monomolecular rate consts of reversible change inactive I to active I. Computed activation energy of change to inactive I (25 kcal/mol as distinguished from 17 kcal/mol for reverse change) and compared it with value based on transition of proton from one O atom to another in active I, calcg the 2d value from infrared absorption spectra of propionic acid acyl hydroperoxide. As both values nearly coincided, concluded that transformation of I is connected with change in COOH involving transition of proton from one O atom to another under influence of intramol H bond. Active I is identical with ordinary synthetic I.

213T35

KNORRE, D. O.

KNORRE, D.G.; EMANUEL', N.M.; SEMENOV, N.N., akademik.

Effect of the intramolecular hydrogen bond on the reactivity of salicylaldehyde. Dokl.AN SSSR 91 no.5:1163-1166 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Semenov). (Salicylaldehyde)

USSR/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 20/40

Authors : Knorre, D.G.; Maysus, Z.K.; and Emanuel', N.M.

Title : Initial macroscopic stage of catalyst conversions during oxidation of n-decane in the presence of $Mn(C_{11}H_{23}COO)_2$

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/3, 415-418, Nov 21, 1954

Abstract : The kinetics of oxidation of n-decane in liquid phase in the presence of $Mn(C_{11}H_{23}COO)_2$, was investigated. It is shown that Mn, Co and some other salts of higher fatty acids, which are soluble in hydrocarbons, accelerate the oxidation of these hydrocarbons. This oxidation acceleration was found to be closely connected with the additional formation of free radicals which takes place during the reaction of metal ions with hydrogen peroxides. The initial macroscopic stage of catalyst conversions, observed during catalytic oxidation of n-decane with $Mn(C_{11}H_{23}COO)_2$, is connected with the changes in the valent state of the Mn. Five references: 4-USSR and 1-Dutch (1947-1954). Graphs; drawing.

Institution : Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics

Presented by : Academician N.N. Semenov, May 9, 1954

Hydrogen bonds in chemical reaction kinetics. D. G. Knorre and N. M. Emanuel. [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible] 1955, 100-16; cf. C.A. 49, 12002i. The [illegible] bond X [illegible] H [illegible] Y indicates a noticeable interaction between H and Y with a weakening of the X–H bond as proved by a lowering of the characteristic X–H vibration frequency whenever a H bridge is formed. The H bond may accordingly be considered a partial migration of H from X to Y. [illegible] is made to systematize the information available in the literature on chem. manifestations of the H bond and to show its existence in many very different reactions and how it can become manifest in the different reaction types. The H bond significantly affects the chem. kinetics in a no. of reactions. The intermolecular H bond of the reacting substances with the solvent may play an important role in reactions in soln. It may even be that such bonds det. the effect of solvent on reaction velocities. W. M. Sternberg

KNORRE, D.G.

AID P - 2755

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 119 - 3/6

Authors : Knorre, D. G. and Emanuel', N. M. (Moscow)

Title : Role of hydrogen bond in the kinetics of chemical reactions

Periodical : Usp. khim. 24, 3, 275-301, 1955

Abstract : The effect of hydrogen bond on the course of various chemical reactions is discussed, such as oxidation-reduction processes, formation of complexes, oxidation of aliphatic aldehydes, tautomeric transformations, reactions of hydroxy benzoyl aldehydes with carbonyl compounds, ionization of phenols, and ring formation. Four tables, 7 diagrams, 55 references (20 Russian: 1938-1953)

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KNORRE, D.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap. Detergents. Flotation Reagents I-25

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 13764

Author : Emanuel' N., Knorre D., Lyaskovskaya Yu., Piul'skaya V.

Title : Accelerated Kinetic Method for Testing the Stability of Food Fats

Orig Pub : Myasnaya industriya SSSR, 1955, 26 No 5, 44-48

Abstract : A method is recommended which is based on the use of elevated temperature. The work was concerned with determination of increase in peroxide value with lapse of time. Different samples of fat showed practically the same energy of activation of the oxidation process. It was ascertained that in the course of production treatment of fat change takes place which determines the rate of its deterioration on storage, and which are not revealed by chemical analysis. Rendering of fat in vacuum enhances its stability.

Card 1/1 - 379 -

Inst. Chem Physics AS USSR

EMANUEL', N., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; KNORRE, D., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V., inzhener.

The use of butyloxyanisole for improving the keeping quality of edible fats. Mias.ind.SSSR. no.6:47-49 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Emanuel', Knorre).2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Piul'skaya).

(Oils and fats, Edible) (Anisole)

KNORRE, D.G.

Characteristics of the action of inhibitors in chain reactions with degenerate branching in square chain termination. Zhur.fiz.khim 29 no.7:1284-1291 Jl '55. (MIRA 9:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva.
(Inhibition (Chemistry)) (Chemical reactions)

KNORRE, G.F., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor.

Outlook for the development of the cyclone system of burning solid fuel. [Trudy] MVTU no.59:5-19 '55. (MIRA 9:5)
(Furnaces)

Knorre, D. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/51

Authors : Knorre, D. G.; Mayzus, Z. K.; and Emanuel', N. M.

Title : The characteristics of the catalytic effect of Co $(C_{11}H_{23}COO)_2$ during oxidation of n-decane

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 895-897, Apr 11, 1955

Abstract : Investigation was conducted to determine the initial macroscopic conversion phase of a Co $(C_{11}H_{23}COO)_2$ catalyst during the reaction of oxidation of n-decane. The relation between this phase and the catalytic effect of the salt is explained. The problem on whether the metal (Co) is completely separated from the solution during its precipitation and how the change in Mn-catalyst concentration in the solution affects the rate of n-decane oxidation is discussed. Some experimental results are described. Five references: 3 USSR, 1 Dutch and 1 USA (1946-1954). Graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Chem. Phys.

Presented by: Academician V. N. Kondratyev, November 20, 1954

KNORRE, D.G.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11229

Author : Vartanyan L.S., Knorre D.G., Maizus Z.K., Emanuel' N.M.

Title : Kinetic Characteristics of n-Decane Oxidation Following the Initial Macroscopic Stage of Catalyst Transformation

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1956, 30, No 3, 665-675 (English summary)

Abstract : Co stearate and Mn laurate which catalyze oxidation of n-decane at 140°, undergo in the course of the reaction a cycle of valency transformations which terminates by a separation of the catalyst into the precipitate (RZhKhim, 1955, 36911; 1956, 35357). Removal of catalyst precipitate (CP) does not affect the kinetics of accumulation of alcohols, carbonyl compounds, acids and esters. Concentration of peroxide increases after removal of CP to a value characteristic of non-catalyzed oxidation. It is shown by calculations that the results obtained can not explained in the scope of the generally accepted chain scheme of oxidation of hydrocarbons, since this scheme assumes that rate of accumulation of final oxidation products, after removal of CP, should decrease, and kinetic

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USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion. Explosives. Topochemistry, Catalysis B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11229

curves approach the curves of non-catalyzed oxidation. The authors consider that during the initial macroscopic stage of catalyst transformation there are formed metal-free intermediate compounds which ensure progress of the process at a rate characteristic of catalyzed oxidation, also after removal of CP.

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KNORRE, D.G.

Kinetics of the condensation of oxybenzoic aldehydes with hydroxylamine and phenylhydrazine hydrochlorides in aqueous alcohol solutions (with English summary in insert). Zhur.fiz. khim. 30 no.4:753-762 Apr. '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva.
(Aldehydes) (Condensation products (Chemistry))

KNORRE, D.G.; LYASKOVSKAYA, Yu.N.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Oxidation kinetics of fats. Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.6:678-683 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.
(Oils and fats) (Oxidation)

KNORRE, D.G. (Moskva); MAYZUS, Z.K. (Moskva); OBUKHOVA, L.K. (Moskva/
EMANUEL', N.M. (Moskva)

Modern concepts of the oxidation mechanism of hydrocarbons in the liquid phase. Usp.khim. 26 no.4:416-458 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
Ap '57.

(Oxidation) (Hydrocarbons)

KNORRE, D.G.; MAYZUS, Z.K.; EMANUEL', N.M.

Activation energy of the elementary reaction $RO_2 + RH$ in the oxidation of n-decane. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:457-460 Ja '57.
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Kondrat'yevym.
(Chemical reaction--Mechanism)
(Decane)

5(4) SOV/62-58-12-4/22

AUTHORS: ~~Knorre, D. G.,~~ Lyaskovskaya, Yu. N., Piul'skaya, V. I., Emanuel', N. M.

TITLE: Inhibition of Oxidation Processes of Fats by Ascorbic Esters (Tormozheniye protsessov okisleniya zhirov efirami askorbinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 12, pp 1422-1427 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the antioxidation properties of ascorbyl palmitate and of mixtures of ascorbyl palmitate with tert. butyl oxy-anisole in the oxidation of molten lard by means of an accelerated kinetic oxidation method at increased temperature (Ref 3) was investigated. The possibility of substituting palmitic acid in the production of antioxidants by a mixture of n. acids obtained in the oxidation of paraffin was also determined. It was found that ascorbyl palmitate in a mixture with tert. butyl oxy-anisole can effectively maintain the oxidation processes of melted animal fats caused by atmospheric oxygen. The substitution of palmitic acid by a mixture of synthetic fatty acids (fraction C_{14}-C_{16}) does not exercise any

Card 1/2

SOV/62-58-12-4/22

Inhibition of Oxidation Processes of Fats by Ascorbic Esters

unfavorable effect on the antioxidation properties of the preparation in the production of ascorbic ester. The efficiency of the mixture of 0.01% tert. butyl oxy-anisole and 0.02% ascorbyl palmitate as an antioxidant of molten animal fats does not depend on temperature. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 21 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics Academy of Sciences USSR) Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti MPM i MP SSSR (All Union Scientific Research Institute for Meat Industry MPM and MP USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1957

Card 2/2

EMANUEL', N., doktor khim.nauk; KNORRE, D., kand.khim.nauk; LYASKOVSKAYA,
Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIUL'SKAYA, V., inzh.

Improving the stability of animal fats with antioxidants. Mias.
ind. SSSR 29 no.2:52-55 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Institut khimicheskoy ifziki AN SSSR (for Emanuel, Knorre).
2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlenn
promyshlennosti (for Lyaskovskaya, Piul'skaya).
(Oils and fats, Edible--Preservation)
(Antioxidants)

AUTHORS: Knorre, D. G., Pikayeva, V. L., Emanuel', N. M. SOV/20-120-1-28/63

TITLE: On the Role Played by the Unsteadiness of the Process in the Stimulation of the Degenerated Branched-Chain Reactions in the Liquid Phase (O roli nestatsionarnosti protsessa pri stimulirovanii vyrozhdenno-razvetvlennykh tsepnykh reaktsiy v zhidkoy faze)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 107 - 110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the kinetics of a chain reaction with degenerated dislocations and quadratic disconnection of the chains are calculated, taking into account the unsteadiness of the process in the initial period of development of the process. The problem of the influence of the duration of initiation on the initial stage of the reaction, mainly on the duration of the induction period, is of basic importance. Therefore the calculation is carried out without taking into account the consumption of the intermediate product which begins to exert influence on the kinetics of the process only in the deeper phases

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of the transformation. It is further shown that the breaking is realised by the recombination of the radicals $RO_2^{\cdot}$, which as a rule takes place at oxygen pressures close to atmospheric pressure. On these conditions the system of equations describing the kinetics of the filling of the intermediate product has the form

$$\frac{d\left[RO_2\right]}{dt} = w_0 + k_p\left[ROOH\right] - k_{recomb}\left[RO_2^{\cdot}\right]^2, \quad \frac{d\left[P\right]}{dt} = k\left[RO_2\right]\left[RH\right].$$

k_{recomb} or k, respectively, denote the constants of the recombination velocity of the radicals $RO_2^{\cdot}$ and of the propagation reaction of the chain: $RO_2^{\cdot} + RH \longrightarrow ROOH + R^{\cdot}$. These differential equations are transformed by the introduction of dimensionless variables, and then are integrated. The discussed calculation was carried out for a model ramification of a paraffin, the isodecane. A diagram shows the kinetic curves of the accumulation of hydrogen peroxide calculated for the cases $k_{recomb}/k = 10^3$ and 10^5 , as well as the curves calculated by

On the Role Played by the Unsteadiness of the Process in the Stimulation of the Degenerated Branched-Chain Reactions in the Liquid Phase

SOV/20-120-1-28/63

using the condition of the quasisteadiness. In either case qualitatively similar results are obtained. The calculation carried out on the condition of the quasisteadiness of the process supplies a completely wrong impression on the intensity of the action of the initiator on the kinetics of the oxidation. The rigorous solution of the system of differential equations for the kinetics of the accumulation of the intermediate product in the reactions of the oxidation of the chains with quadratic breaking makes possible the explanation of the experimentally observed induction periods and promotes the understanding of the effects of the initial stimulation of these processes. There are 3 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: December 25, 1957, by V.N.Kondrat'yev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1957

Card 3/4

5(4)

AUTHORS: Knorre, D. G., Mayzus, Z. K., SOV/20-123-1-33/56
Emanuel', N. M., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

TITLE: On the Rate of the Degenerate Branching of a Chain in the Oxidation of n-Decane (O skorosti vyrozhdennogo razvetvleniya tsepi pri okislenii n-dekana)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 123-126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors determined the above-mentioned rate by the method of inhibitors. The n-decane was oxidized in the liquid phase in an oxidation cell which was located in an oxygen flow. From the rate of oxidation conclusions were drawn as to the accumulation of hydrogen peroxides, the concentration of which was determined iodometrically. α-naphthol was used as inhibitor. A diagram shows the kinetic curves of the accumulation of hydrogen peroxides in the oxidation of n-decane at 130° in the presence of α-naphthol (2.10^{-6} M/ml), the α-naphthol being introduced at various instants of time. The forming of free radicals is sharply accelerated in the initial period of the reaction. The later the inhibitor is introduced, the shorter will be the induction period of oxidation.

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On the Rate of the Degenerate Branching of a Chain in the Oxidation of n-Decane

SOV/20-123-1-33/56

After the introduction of α-naphthol into the n-decane about to oxidize, the solution gradually becomes yellow. If α-naphthol is introduced in comparatively advanced stages, precipitation is even brown. The compound produced has a characteristic spectrum in the visible domain with a maximum absorption at 420 mμ. The optical density of the solution attains a maximum, after which it decreases. The solution is therefore colored by means of an intermediate compound, which is formed by the participation of α-naphthol. An addition of the precipitation of this compound to the fresh n-decane showed that the intermediate compound acts as an inhibitor. The α-naphthol yield follows the reaction of zero-th order only up to a ~70% transformation, after which distinct deviations from the equation of the first order are observed. Several possible causes of this phenomenon are pointed out. The values of the rate of consumption of the inhibitor in the n-decane in the state of oxidation at 130° at a concentration 0.02 M/l of the hydrogen peroxide and at various concentrations of the inhibitor are given. This rate of consumption $d[I]/dt$ does not depend on the concentration of the inhibitor. The inhibitor does therefore

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KNORRE, D G.

1 3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3663

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki

Okisleniye uglevodorodov v zhidkoy faze; sbornik statey (Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in the Liquid Phase; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 334 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,200 copies printed.

Ed.: N. M. Emanuel', Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: K. M. Dyumayev; Tech. Ed.: I. F. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists interested in hydrocarbon oxidation reactions, particularly for those specializing in petroleum fuels.

COVERAGE: This collection of 35 articles represents the results of investigations over a period of several years on problems of hydrocarbon oxidation. The authors present their own theoretical and experimental data and also draw from current literature. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

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Oxidation of Hydrocarbons in the (Cont.) SOV/3663

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword 3

Emanuel', N.M. [Institut khimicheskoy fiziki (Institute of Chemical Physics)]. Problem of Controlling Hydrocarbon Oxidation Chain Reactions in the Liquid Phase 9

This article gives the general characteristics of hydrocarbon oxidation processes and describes the various principles involved in accelerating branched chain reactions. The phenomena which accompany the oxidation reaction, including the macroscopic stages, are investigated from the point of view of their utilization for controlling chemical processes.

Mayzus, Z.K. [Institute of Chemical Physics]. The Role of Peroxides in Hydrocarbon Oxidation Processes in the Liquid Phase 35

This article deals with the role of peroxides in liquid-phase oxidation processes. The article demonstrates that the rate of a low-temperature hydrocarbon oxidation reaction in the liquid-phase is determined by the rate of decomposition of the intermediate peroxide compounds.

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Knorre, D.G. [Institute of Chemical Physics]. Some Elementary Stages in the Liquid-Phase Oxidation of Hydrocarbons 46

This study, based on data from the literature indicates that hydroperoxide formation is the initial stage in the formation of stable hydrocarbon oxidation products. Reaction activation energies and reaction rates are computed both theoretically and experimentally.

Denisov, Ye.T. [Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)]. Influence of Products of a Slowly Developing Chain Reaction on the Length of the Unbranched Chain 55

The influence of oxidation product concentration on the length of side chains is investigated. On this basis, a number of phenomena observed during the liquid-phase oxidation of hydrocarbons is explained: self-retardation of the oxidation process, rectification of the kinetic curves during low-temperature oxidation, the increase in effective activation energy with lowered temperature, etc.

KNORRE, D.G.

Use of kinetic isotope method in studying protein biosynthesis. Biokhimiia 24 no.3:545-549 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(ISOTOPES,
isotope kinetic method in study of protein
biosynthesis (Rus))
(PROTEINS, metab.
Same)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Knorre, D. G., Maysus, Z. K., Markin, M. I., Emanuel', N. M.

SOV/76-33-1-36/45

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Valence Changes of Manganese Stearate in the Course of the Initial Macroscopic Stage of the Catalytic Oxidation of n-Decane (Kinetika valentnykh prevrashcheniy stearata margantsa v khode nachal'noy makroskopicheskoy stadii katalizirovannogo okisleniya n-dekana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 213-218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A short time ago it was found (Refs 1-3) that on the oxidation of n-decane (I) several changes take place in the laurates and stearates of manganese and cobalt. A valence change of the catalyser takes place which causes its falling out and becoming ineffective (Ref 4). In the case under discussion the kinetics of the accumulation of colored intermediate products of these catalysers are investigated. The oxidation of (I) took place in a way already described. The samples were examined in the wave length of 400 mμ by the spectrophotometer SF-4. It is stated that the effective activation energy of the accumulation of the intermediate products of manganese stearate is 8.1 kcal on the

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The Kinetics of the Valence Changes of Manganese SOV/76-33-1-36/45
Stearate in the Course of the Initial Macroscopic Stage of the Catalytic
Oxidation of n-Decane

oxidation of (I), whereas the activation energy of the further reduction of the intermediate compound is 16.1 kcal. The absorption coefficients of the intermediate compound were determined in cumene (since it is simpler than in (I)) and at 400 m μ the value 780 1/g-mol cm was found. Beer's (Ber) law is followed up to a catalyser concentration of 0.016 m (Fig 7). Tests with (I), tetralin, and cumene showed that the absorption coefficient of the intermediate compound obviously does not depend too much on the hydrocarbon to be oxidized (Fig 6). The kinetic curves of the accumulation of colored intermediate products show an initial acceleration (Fig 7). At the curve maximum cumene and tetralin show a complete transition of manganese stearateto ahigher valence stage and (I) a 30.5% transition only. There are 8 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1957

Card 2/2

5(4)

SOV/76-33-2-25/45

AUTHORS: Knorre, D. G., Mayzus, Z. K., Markin, M. I., Emanuel', N. M.

TITLE: Kinetics of the Reaction Between Decyl Hydroperoxide and Manganous Stearate in n-Decane (Kinetika vzaimodeystviya gidroperekisi detsila so stearatom margantsa v n-dekane)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 398 - 404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several papers on the oxidation kinetics of hydrocarbons involving manganese or cobalt catalysts report that the catalyst is observed to assume a higher valence number. In regard to this several hypotheses have been set forth by Ye. T. Denisov and N. M. Emanuel' (Ref 6), B. V. Yerofeyev and L. I. Chirko (Ref 7), and others (Refs 4,5). The question of through what reaction the change in the valence of the catalyst takes place has until now, however, not been explained. The first experiments carried out in the work reported in this paper showed that the reaction mentioned in the title occurs very fast. It was for this reason that an apparatus was constructed (Fig 1) which could directly measure the optical density of the reaction medium. The

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Kinetics of the Reaction Between Decyl Hydroperoxide and Manganous Stearate in n-Decane

SOV/76-33-2-25/45

apparatus is similar in principle to the SF-4 spectrophotometer. The kinetic curves obtained with various concentrations of the manganese stearate (I) show (Fig 2) that the reaction is complex. The reaction is a first order reaction (Figs 3,5). The kinetic curves (Fig 4) for 85°C show that a maximum transformation occurs with ratios of (I): decyl hydroperoxide (II) of 9.7-80%, at 4.83-56%,and 3.23-48%. An increase in temperature increases the velocity of the oxidation reaction as well as its depth, whereby there is also a decrease in the induced decomposition of (II), which occurs in addition to the accumulation of the oxidized form of (I). Since the rule of the induced decomposition of (II) is unknown only the upper limit of the activation energy could be reliably determined (22.5 kcal), but for a first approximation of the activation energy a value of 18 kcal was obtained. The rate constant for the reaction giving an accumulation of the colored reaction product (oxidized form of (I)) is written as

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$k= 2.8.10^{11}e^{-18000/RT}$ l/mole.sec. There are 7 figures and

Kinetics of the Reaction Between Decyl Hydroperoxide and Manganous Stearate in n-Decane SOV/76-33-2-25/45

12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Chemical Physics, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1957

Card 3/3

5(4)

AUTHORS: Knorre, D.G., Chuchukina, L. G., Emanuel', N.M. SOV/76-33-4-20/32

TITLE: On the Phenomenon of Critical Concentration of $Cu(C_{17}H_{35}COO)_2$ in the Reaction of Catalytic Oxidation of n-Decane (O yavlenii kriticheskoy kontsentratsii $Cu(C_{17}H_{35}COO)_2$ v reaktsii katalizirovannogo okisleniya n-dekana)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 4, pp 877 - 882 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a new example is given of the critical phenomena in reactions with degenerated branchings in liquid phase which were observed in the investigations of n-decane oxidation in the presence of copper stearate (I). At a certain concentration of (I) a complete stop of the reaction was observed while at this concentration a self-accelerated reaction with a small induction period takes place. n-decane (II) was produced electrolytically (Ref 5) and (I) according to a method of production described. (I) and (II) were dissolved in a nitrogen current and the moment where oxygen was introduced was regarded as the beginning of reaction.

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On the Phenomenon of a Critical Concentration SOV/76-33-4-20/32
of $Cu(C_{17}H_{35}COO)_2$ in the Reaction of Catalytic Oxidation of n-Decane

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Moskva
(Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Chemical
Physics, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: September, 28, 1957

Card 3/3

KNORRE, D.G.; KUKUSHKINA, G.V.; MAMAYEV, V.P.

Kinetics of the hydrolysis of alanylglycylglycine methyl ester in aqueous solution. Kin.i kat. 1 no.2:197-202 Jl-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Glycine) (Hydrolysis)

KNORRE, D.G.; SHUBINA, T.N.

Kinetics of activation of the carboxyl group of carbobenzoxyglycine by cyclohexyl-β-[N-(N-methylmorpholinium)] ethylcarbodiimide. Kin. i kat. 1 no. 4:519-527 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Glycine) (Carbodiimide)

KNORRE, D.O.

Modern conceptions of the mechanism of the biosynthesis of proteins.
Analele chimie 15 no.2:145-160 Ap-Je '60.
(Synthesis) (Proteins) (EEAI 9:11)

VASILENKO, S.K.; KAMZOLOVA, S.G.; KNORRE, D.G.

Direct spectrophotometric method for the quantitative determination of the nucleotide composition of ribonucleic acids. Biokhimiia 27 no.1:142-148 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institute of Organic Chemistry, the Siberia Branch of Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Novosibirsk.
(NUCLEOTIDES) (SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)

KNORRE, D., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Invisible mediator. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:47-49 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

natural Polymer

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey prirodnykh polimerov Instituta organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Proteins)

KNORRE, D.G.; SHUBINA, T.N.

Synthesis of tetrapeptides without separation of intermediate peptides. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.3:559-561 My '63.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom M.I. Kabachnikom.

KNORRE, D. G.; SHUBINA, T. N.

"Synthesis of peptides in aqueous solution without isolation of the intermediate peptides."

report submitted for 7th European Peptide Symp, Budapest, 3-8 Sep 64.

KNORRE, D.G.; SHUBINA, T.N.

Reaction between formylglycine and p-toluenesulfonate cyclohexyl β-[N(N-methylmorpholinium)] of ethylcarbodiimide. Kin. i kat. 5 no.4:637-641 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

FROLOVA, L. Yu; SANDAKHCHIYEV, L.S.; KNORRE, D.G.; KISELEV, L.L.

Isolation of individual fractions of transfer ribonucleic acids by using polyacrylhydrazide agar gel. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:235-238 S-O'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Engel'gardtom.

KNORRE, D.G.; TEPLOVA, N.M.; SHUBINA, T.N.

Nature of the labile product of reaction of water-soluble carbodiimide with formylglycine. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:149-151 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

AVTUNINA, V.K.; ZAGREBEL'NYY, S.N.; KNORRE, D.G.

Transformation of amino acyl-sRNA into dipeptidyl-sRNA by using watersoluble carbodiimide. Biokhimiia 30 no.1:189-194 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KNORRE, D.G.; NAUMOVA, L.P.; SANDAKHCHIYEV, I.S.

Reaction of aminoacylated transfer RNA with polyacrylic acid in the presence of water-soluble carbodiimide. Biokhimiia 30 no.5:993-998 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KNORRE, D.G.; PUSTOSHILOVA, N.M.; TEPLOVA, N.M.; SHAMOVSKIY, G.G.

Production of transfer RNA acetylated by 2'-oxy groups.
Biokhimiia 30 no.6:1218-1224 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk. Submitted March 15, 1965.

MIRZABEKOV, A.D.; KRUTILINA, A.I.; RESHETOV, P.D.; SANDAKHCHIYEV, L.S.;
KNORRE, D.G.; KHOKHLOV, A.S.; BAYEV, A.A.

Preparative production of enriched valine-acceptor transfer RNA from baker's yeast. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.5:1200-1202 F '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR, Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted June 9, 1964.

VASILENKO, S.K.; DEMUSHKIN, V.P.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.; KNORRE, D.G.

Determination of nucleotide sequence in oligonucleotides.
Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.3:694-697 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Novosibirskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Institut khimii prirodnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. Submitted August 4, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6033073 SOURCE CODE: UR/0218/66/031/005/0893/0901

AUTHOR: Zagrebel'nyy, S. N.; Knorre, D. G.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and certain properties of peptide derivatives of tRNA

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 31, no. 5, 1966, 893-901

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, peptide, RNA, biosynthesis, in vitro synthesis, enzyme, synthetase, synthesis inhibition, amino acid

ABSTRACT: Peptidyl of tRNA were obtained by condensation of aminoacyl tRNA with N-protected amino acids or peptides in the presence of cyclohexyl-beta-[N-(N-methylmorpholinium)]-ethyl carbodiimide. Hydrolytic stability of peptidyl-tRNAs corresponded with that of aminoacyl tRNAs i alkaline medium but was greater in neutral medium. The peptidyl tRNAs were similar in other physical properties. Peptidyl-tRNAs inhibit the formation of aminoacyl tRNAs. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.963.3

ACC NR: AP6033073 SOURCE CODE: UR/0218/66/031/005/0893/0901

AUTHOR: Zagrebel'nyy, S. N.; Knorre, D. G.

ORG: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences, SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Preparation and certain properties of peptide derivatives of tRNA

SOURCE: Biokhimiya, v. 31, no. 5, 1966, 893-901

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ABSTRACT: Peptidyl of tRNA were obtained by condensation of aminoacyl tRNA with N-protected amino acids or peptides in the presence of cyclohexyl-beta-[N-(N-methylmorpholinium)]-ethyl carbodiimide. Hydrolytic stability of peptidyl-tRNAs corresponded with that of aminoacyl tRNAs in alkaline medium but was greater in neutral medium. The peptidyl tRNAs were similar in other physical properties. Peptidyl-tRNAs inhibit the formation of aminoacyl tRNAs. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table.
[W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 30Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.963.3

KNORRE, Georgiy Fedorvich DECEASED 1963/1

c. June 1962

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

See ILC

KNORRE, G.F., zasl.deyatel' nauki tekhniki, prof, doktor tekhn.nauk

"Marine steam boilers" by B.I.Lubochkin. Reviewed by G.F.Knorre.
Sud.sil.ust. no.1:199-200 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Boilers, Marine)
(Lubochkin, B.I.)

KALUGIN, E.S.; KNORRE, G.M.

Results of the introduction of trees and shrubs in the Karaganda Botanical Garden. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 14:3-49 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Karaganda--Woody plants)

KNORRE, O.M.

Practices in growing Spiraea in the Karaganda Botanical Garden.
Trudy Inst.bot.AN Kazakh.SSR 14:71-82 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Karaganda—Spiraea)

KNORRE, K. G.

Knorre, K. G., S. I. Zykov, V. A. Fedorova - Data on the Age of the Caucus.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographic Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

KNORRE, ~~K.G.,~~ STUDENIKOVA, Z.V.

Sixth session of the Commission for the Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations. Geokhimiia no.5:435 '57. (MIRA 12:3)

(Geological time)

KNORRE, K.G.

STUDENNIKOVA, Z.V.; KNORRE, K.G.

Age of granites of the [illegible]sus. [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.7:573-579 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Caucasus, Northern--Granites)
(Nuclear geophysics)

30-58-3-38/45

AUTHORS: Baranov, V. I., Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, Knorre, K. G., Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: Method of Determination of the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations (Metodika opredeleniya absolyutnogo vozrasta geologicheskikh formatsiy)
Symposium in Leningrad (Simpozium v Leningrade)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 112-113 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The commission for the determination of the absolute age of geologic formations at the Department for Geological and Geographical Sciences at the AS USSR held a symposium in Leningrad within the period from December 10th to December 14th, 1957, which was devoted to the methods of age determinations. Much attention was paid to the potassium-argon method by reports of the collaborators of the All Union Geological Institute, of the Laboratory for Pre-Cambrian Geology, as well as of the Daghestan-branch of the AS USSR.

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Method of Determination of the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations 30-58-3-38/15
Symposium in Leningrad

It was found again at this occasion that argon precipitates from minerals at high temperatures (up to 800 to 900°C and more) and at high pressure. It is investigated at present which minerals are fit for the determination of the absolute age by means of the potassium-argon method. R. I. Shur reported on a device for the accelerated determination of argon-content which was developed in the Mineral and Geological Institute, Sverdlovsk. The method of determination of micro-quantities of thorium was substantially improved in the Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin. N.I. Polevaya (All-Union Geological Institute) reported on a determination of age by means of potassium-calcium method which was carried out for the first time in the USSR. The use of glauconite for the determination of the age of sedimentary rocks was equally described. The investigation isotopic composition of lead in radioactive minerals was developed in recent years. These investigations were commenced by a group of collaborators of the Institute for Geological and Analytical Chemistry imeni

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30-58-3-38/45

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V. I. Vernadskiy. E. V. Sobotovich and other collaborators of the Radium Institute reported about tests for the determination of lead in radioactive minerals. It proved necessary to hold periodical consultations concerning these problems.

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AUTHORS: Tugarinov, A. I., Zykov, S. I., Zhirova, V. V., Knorre, K. G.

TITLE: On the Age of the Oldest Rocks of the Antarctic Continent

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 555 - 556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Soviet sector of the Antarctic continent contains rocks which, according to geological investigations, belong to the Archeozoic time. Ye. I. Chervov, collaborator of the Antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya (Antarctic Expedition) placed specimens of orthite, biotite, and muscovite at the authors' disposal for the purpose of age determination. The specimens were taken from the pegmatite veins which penetrate through gneisses and iron quartzites in the area of [illegible] Mirnyy. The investigation of orthite rendered the following results: Pb^{206}/U^{238} 1190 million years old, Pb^{208}/Th^{232} 1350 million years old, (Pb^{207}/U^{235} 800 million years old). The content of radiogenic Pb^{207} is very low. The most favorable results are to be expected with the two first ratios. According to the K/Ar-method the age of mica was the following: biotite 1330 million years old, muscovite 1280 million years old. Magmatic activity

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